AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of detecting a clonal population of cells in a biological sample, which clonal cells are characterised by a diagnostically distinctive nucleic acid region, said method comprising co-localising the subject nucleic acid regions mitochondrial DNA derived from said sample, which co-localisation is based on nucleotide sequence identity, and qualitatively and/or quantitatively detecting the levels of said co-localised nucleic acid regionsmitochondrial DNA wherein a higher level of a co-localised nucleic acid regionmitochondrial DNA population relative to background levels is indicative of the presence of a clonal population of cells in said samplecharacteristic of a leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, myelodysplasia, polycythaemia vera or a myeloproliferative syndrome.
- 2. (Currently amended) A method for diagnosing and/or monitoring a clonal population of cells in a mammal, which clonal cells are characterised by a diagnostically distinctive nucleic acid region, said method comprising co-localising the subject nucleic acid regionsmitochondrial DNA derived from a biological sample derived from said mammal, which co-localisation is based on nucleotide sequence identity, and qualitatively and/or quantitatively detecting the levels of said co-localised nucleic acid regionsmitochondrial DNA wherein a higher level of a co-localised nucleic acid region mitochondrial DNA population relative to background levels is indicative of the presence of a clonal population of cells in said sample characteristic of a leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, myelodysplasia, polycythaemia vera or a myeloproliferative syndrome.
- 3-4. (Canceled)
- 5. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1 or 2 wherein said leukaemia is actue myeloid leukaemia or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.

- 6-12. (Canceled)
- 13. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[12]]1 or 2, wherein said mitochondrial DNA is mitochondrial D loop DNA.
- 14. (Canceled)
- 15. (Currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 1[[-14]] or 2 wherein said co-localisation is achieved utilising any one of the techniques of:
 - (i) Denaturing gradient electrophoresis.
 - (ii) Temperature gradient denaturing electrophoresis
 - (iii) Constant denaturing electrophoresis
 - (iv) Single strand conformational electrophoresis
 - (v) Denaturing high performance liquid chromatography
 - (vi) Microassays
 - (vii) Mass spectrometry
- 16. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[14]]1 or 2 wherein said colocalisation is achieved utilising denaturing gel or capillary electrophoresis.
- 17. (Currently amended) A method for diagnosing and/or monitoring-a mammalian disease condition characterised by the presence of a clonal population of cells, which clonal cells are characterised by a diagnostically distinctive nucleic acid regionleukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, myelodysplasia, polycythaemia vera or a myeloproliferative syndrome, said method comprising co-localising the subject nucleic acid regions-mitochondrial DNA derived from a biological sample derived from said mammal, which co-localisation is based on nucleotide sequence identity and qualitatively and/or quantitatively detecting the levels of said co-localised nucleic acid regionsmitochondrial DNA wherein a higher level of the co-localised nucleic acid regionmitochondrial DNA population relative to background levels is indicative of the presence of a clonal population of cells in said samplecharacteristic of leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, myelodysplasia, polycythaemia vera or a myeloproliferative syndrome.

18-19. (Canceled)

- 20. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[19]]17 wherein said leukaemia is actue myeloid leukaemia or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
- 21-27. (Canceled)
- 28. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[27]]17 or 20, wherein said mitochondrial DNA is mitochondrial D loop DNA.
- 29. (Canceled)
- 30. (Currently amended) The method according to any one of claims [[17-29]]17 or 20 wherein said co-localisation is achieved utilising any one of the techniques of:
 - (i) Denaturing gradient electrophoresis.
 - (ii) Temperature gradient denaturing electrophoresis
 - (iii) Constant denaturing electrophoresis
 - (iv) Single strand conformational electrophoresis
 - (v) Denaturing high performance liquid chromatography
 - (vi) Microassays
 - (vii) Mass spectrometry
- 31. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[30]]17 or 20 wherein said colocalisation is achieved utilising denaturing gel or capillary electrophoresis.